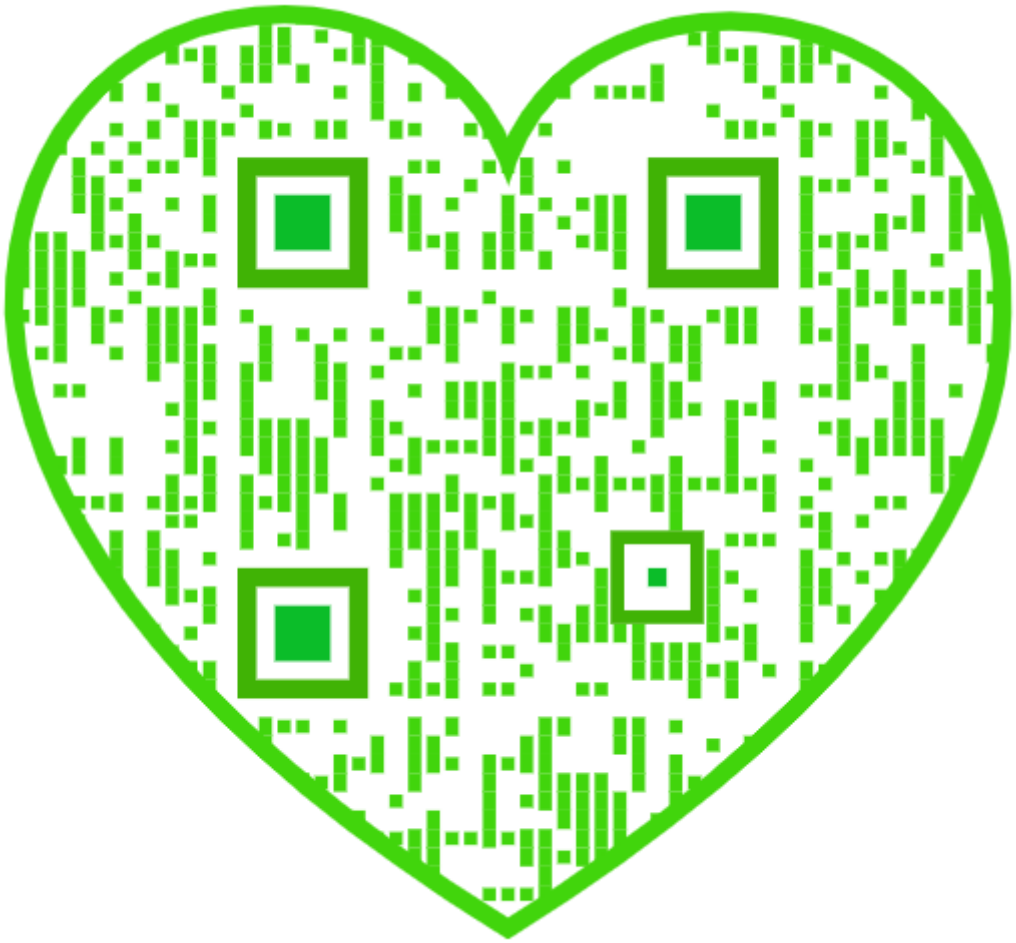
88-14.

The COVERT SYSTEM

Fireplace and Flue Construction

Edition of 1923



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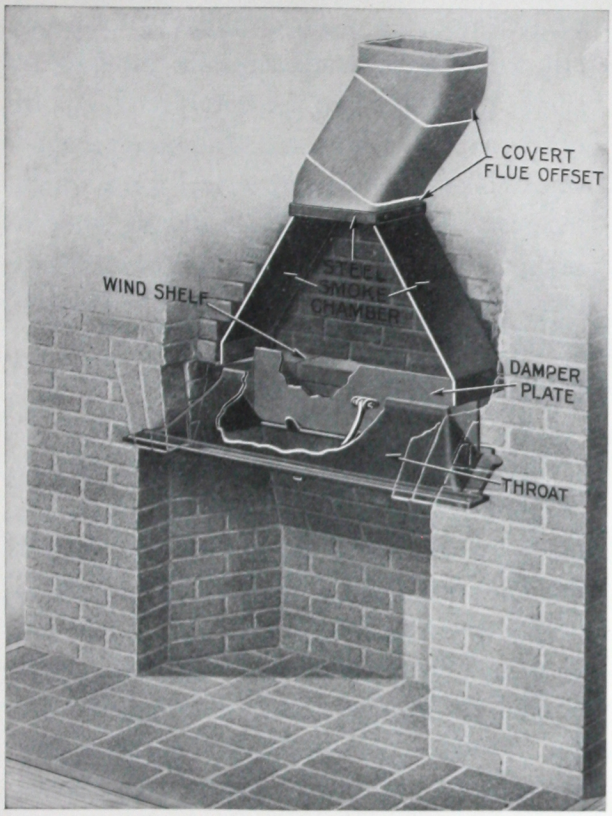
The Covert System of Fireplace and Flue Construction



The success of a fireplace depends largely on the elimination of friction to the rising smoke.

IN fireplace construction there are three vital parts—the Throat, the Smoke-chamber, and the Flue. If these are constructed properly the fireplace will function satisfactorily unless, of course, an untoward outside condition, such as high buildings in the immediate vicinity, prevents.

Covert fittings, which are the products of long experience and study, are especially designed to take care of these three important factors in fireplace construction. Used in combination, they insure success and, as no such combination has been offered before to carry the construction of the fireplace to the top of the chimney, we term it our "system".

Throat and Damper

Our combined Throat and Damper is made in three different forms designed to meet different conditions. These are the "Old Style," "Improved" and the "Rotary," and they are shown in detail on other pages of this book and offer the architect a choice.

Smoke-Chamber

Our Steel Smoke-chamber setting above the Damper and forming the connection between Damper and flue, takes the shaping of this vital part of the construction out of the mason's hands and eliminates one very great danger point in fireplace construction.

Flue Offsets

These flue fittings are new and they solve that very troublesome problem of how to bend or offset terra cotta flues in a clean and workmanlike manner. The practice has been to make a necessarily rough and crude miter by chipping two pieces of terra cotta flue lining to the desired angle and bringing them together with a mortar joint; this is costly in masons' time and very unsatisfactory. Our flue bends make a perfect job and save money in masons' time. The fittings are cast in a fireproof cement material having a high resistance to heat, and are made in sizes to match the terra cotta flue linings of rectangular form.

ID90-01123 TCF

Hints on Fireplace Construction

NEVER since Colonial days has the wood-burning fireplace been so popular as it is today. It has again come into its proper place in our home life—and has come to stay. We say this with confidence and with sincerity, because there is nothing that can give that feeling of comfort and cheer which is given by a few sticks or logs blazing on the hearth. The hearth-fire more than anything else creates that atmosphere of warmth and cheer which makes the distinction between a house and a home.

As a ventilator and purifier the fireplace has no equal, constantly withdrawing the air in the room and introducing a fresh supply.

If you are to have a fireplace, have a good honest one designed and constructed for burning wood; and have it so designed and constructed that the smoke will go up the flue —and not into the room. This is not difficult if the hints and suggestions given in the text and cuts shown in this booklet are followed.

Throat

The throat of the fireplace should be formed by sloping the back of the fireplace towards the front; the actual throat opening should be several inches above the level of the arch. Our iron throats give this formation, as the actual throat opening is at the top of the valve plate. This form of construction secures the wind-shelf or ledge back of the throat, which is important in checking down-drafts.

Smoke-Chamber

Above the throat of the fireplace the sides of the chamber thus formed should narrow gradually to the point where the flue proper begins. This is a very important part of the construction, for if this chamber is not properly formed and made smooth the flow of smoke and gases into the flue is retarded. In order to secure a smooth and properly shaped smoke-chamber we make a steel form which insures proper shape and absolutely smooth sides, eliminating friction to a large extent and increasing the power of the flue at least 20 per cent.

Flue

The flue should be proportioned to the size of the fireplace opening, and the proper dimensions of flues are given in the tables on the following pages. These are based upon fireplaces having ordinary height, but where extra high fireplaces are designed, flues should be enlarged in proportion. In estimating the size of the flue, it is safe to figure that the area of the cross section of the flue should be in the neighborhood of one-tenth the area of the fireplace opening; but where our smoke-chambers are used, the proportion can be somewhat less, but never less than one-fifteenth.

Where large flues are used, it is advisable to protect them by a stone slab set upon corner piers, or by a brick arch, in order to exclude water during heavy rain storms.

Flue Fittings

Our new flue offsets (described and illustrated on pages 8 and 9) are an important improvement in flue construction and should always be used where flue offsetting is necessary.

Covert Improved Throat and Damper

Advantages

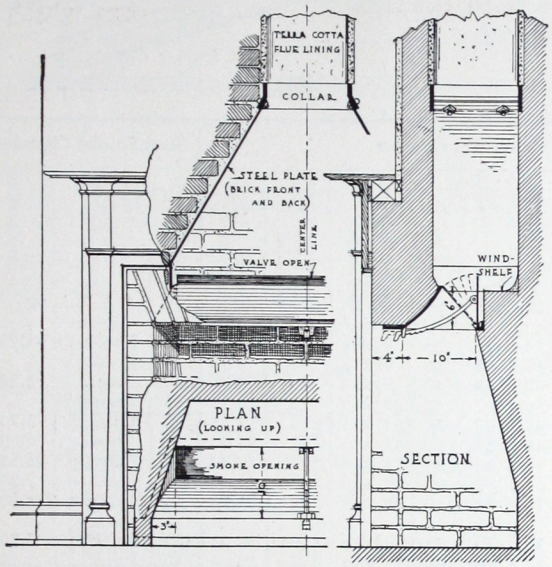
SIMPLICITY of construction and operation. There are but three parts: the cast-iron frame or throat piece, the valve plate, and the operating rachet, and these are accessible at all times. No worm gear to become rusted in, break or get out of order.

Valve plate may be removed at any time by withdrawing a cotter pin.

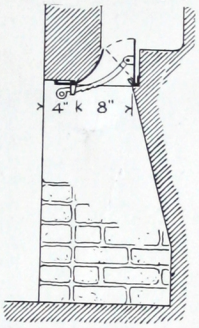
The frame is strong and acts as a lintel to support the arch.

Unnecessary for the mason to fuss with operating parts when setting.

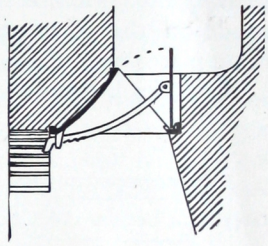
Series D is 8 inches deep (inside measure) and is for fireplaces 18 inches deep or under. Series E is 10 inches deep (inside measure) and is for fireplaces 20 inches deep or under. For fireplaces deeper than 20 inches we recommend our deeper "Old Style" Dampers shown on page four.



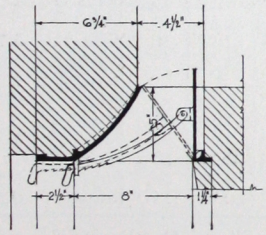
Details of construction of fireplace 20" deep with Covert Series E Improved Damper and Steel Smoke-chamber



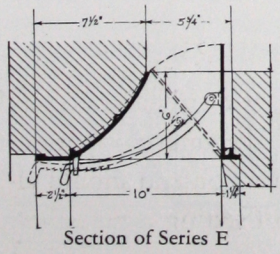
Series D (8" Damper) built into Fireplace 18" deep



Drawing showing Damper with front flange omitted for use in fireplace having curved arch. These are made to order without extra charge.



Section of Series D



Section of Series E

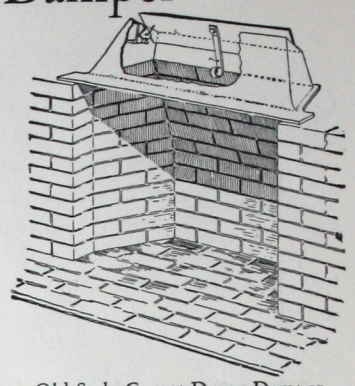
	Improved Throat and Damper										Steel Smoke Chamber		
	Damper Number	Front width of Fireplace, inches	Base opening of Throat not including flange, inches: Front	Rear	Depth	Shipping weight, lbs.	Proper flue lining Exterior dimensions Inches	Equivalent round flue Inside diam., inches*	Code Word of Damper	Price of Damper	Shipping weight, lbs.	Code Word of Smoke Chamber	Price of Smoke Chamber
Series D	424	24	24	18	8	23	$8\frac{1}{2}$x$8\frac{1}{2}$	8	Dotard	$5.50	12	Force	$4.75
	430	30	30	24	8	31	$8\frac{1}{2}$x13	10	Dingle	6.00	15	Freak	
	432	32	32	26	8	32	$8\frac{1}{2}$x13	10	Deacon	6.50	20	Face	5.50
	436	36	36	30	8	34	$8\frac{1}{2}$x13	10	Deak	7.25	25	Frond	
	442	42	42	36	8	38	13 x13	12	Drake	9.00	30	Fold	5.75
	448	48	48	42	8	47	13 x13	12	Dram	10.50	35	Friend	6.00
	454	54	54	48	8	54	13 x18	15	Drone	11.50	50	Fleece	6.50
	460	60	60	54	8	60	13 x18	15	Desert	12.50	60	Field	7.00
Series E	524	24	24	18	10	33	$8\frac{1}{2}$x$8\frac{1}{2}$	8	Intro	$7.00	12	Force	$4.75
	530	30	30	24	10	38	$8\frac{1}{2}$x13	10	Impart	8.10	15	Freak	
	532	32	32	26	10	40	$8\frac{1}{2}$x13	10	Impel	8.30	20	Face	5.50
	536	36	36	30	10	43	$8\frac{1}{2}$x13	10	Inert	9.00	25	Frond	
	542	42	42	36	10	50	13 x13	12	Infer	10.50	30	Fold	5.75
	548	48	48	42	10	54	13 x13	12	Impost	11.30	35	Friend	6.00
	554	54	54	48	10	72	13 x18	15	Incur	13.50	50	Fleece	6.50
	560	60	60	54	10	74	13 x18	15	Impale	15.00	60	Field	7.00

*When round flues are used in connection with the steel Smoke Chamber, the fitting called "Converter" (see p. 8) should be used to convert the rectangular opening of the Chamber to its equivalent round shape.

IMPORTANT.—When ordering steel Smoke Chamber for oblong ($8\frac{1}{2}$"x13" or 13"x18") flues, state whether the greater dimension of the flue is parallel with, or at right angles to, the chimney breast.

Covert Old Style Throat and Damper

Poker Operated



Old Style Covert Dome Damper

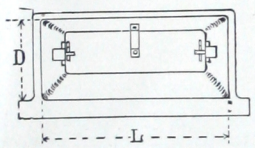
THIS Old Style Covert Dome Damper is preferred by some architects and builders on account of its high dome, heavy construction, and because it has stood the test of years of successful use.

The Old-Style Damper has a valve swiveled in the center and is operated with a poker by means of a handle fixed to the valve plate. The valve may be fixed in three positions, namely, full open, half open and closed, except Series F which has only the full open or closed position.

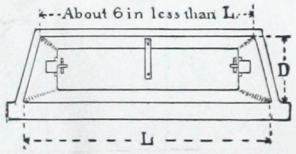
It is made in four different series having different cross sections making it adaptable to almost any condition that may arise in fireplace construction.

The Series B is the deepest damper and is made up to seven feet long.

The Steel Smoke Chamber is used with the Old Style Damper the same as with the Improved.



Plan (looking up)
Series A and B

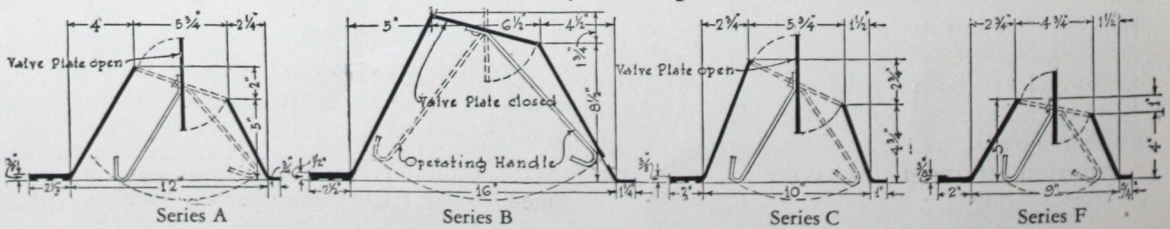


Plan (looking up)
Series C and F

	Damper Number	Width of Fireplace	Code Word of Damper	Length L—inches	Depth D—inches	Weight, lbs.	Proper Flue Lining—Exterior Dimensions, inches	Equivalent Round Flue, Inside Diameter, inches	Price of Damper	Shipping Weight, pounds	Code Word of Smoke Chamber	Price of Smoke Chamber
Series A Square Ends	224	2'0"	Alien	24	12	26	8½x8½	8	$7.30	12	Force	$4.75
	230	2'6"	Abet	30	12	36	8½x13	10	8.50	15	Freak	5.50
	232	2'8"	Altar	32	12	40	8½x13	10	9.25	20	Face	
	236	3'0"	Agent	36	12	46	8½x13	10	10.50	25	Frond	
	242	3'6"	Anvil	42	12	56	13 x13	12	12.75	30	Fold	5.75
	248	4'0"	Agate	48	12	66	13 x13	12	15.00	35	Friend	6.00
	254	4'6"	Apex	54	12	80	13 x18	15	17.00	50	Fleece	6.50
	260	5'0"	Auger	60	12	97	13 x18	15	20.35	60	Field	7.00
	272	6'0"	Amend	72	12	110	18 x18	20	23.00	75	Facile	8.00
Series B Square Ends	36½	3'0"	Bark	36	16	85	8½x13	10	18.00	25	Face	5.50
	42½	3'6"	Brake	42	16	93	13 x13	12	20.00	30	Fold	5.75
	48½	4'0"	Blank	48	16	105	13 x13	12	22.00	35	Friend	6.00
	54½	4'6"	Band	54	16	120	13 x18	15	24.00	50	Fleece	6.50
	60½	5'0"	Bold	60	16	130	13 x18	15	26.00	60	Field	7.00
	72½	6'0"	Bind	72	16	176	18 x18	20	34.00	75	Facile	8.00
	84½	7'0"	Brand	84	16	210	18 x24	22	38.00			
Series C Splayed Ends	30	2'6"	Claim	30	10	36	8½x13	10	8.50	15	Freak	5.50
	36	3'0"	Cloth	36	10	46	8½x13	10	10.50	25	Face	
	42	3'6"	Cadet	42	10	56	13 x13	12	12.75	30	Fold	5.75
	48	4'0"	Clump	48	10	66	13 x13	12	15.00	35	Friend	6.00
Series F Splayed Ends	724	2'0"	Filter	24	9	25	8½x8½	8	6.10	12	Force	4.75
	730	2'6"	Ford	30	9	30	8½x13	10	7.30	15	Freak	5.50
	732	2'8"	Foamer	32	9	32	8½x13	10	7.60	20	Face	
	736	3'0"	Feast	36	9	35	8½x13	10	8.50	25	Frond	
	742	3'6"	Finder	42	9	40	13 x13	12	9.75	30	Fold	5.75
	748	4'0"	Faster	48	9	43	13 x13	12	10.75	35	Friend	6.00

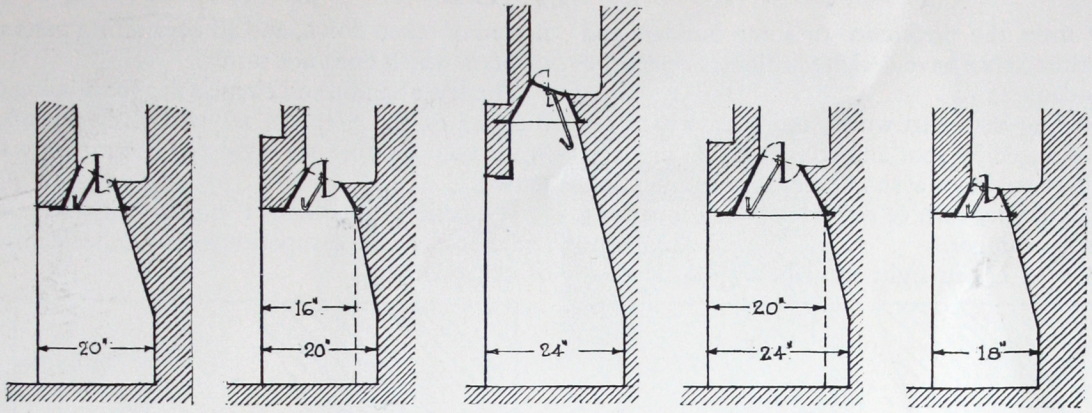
Table of Dimensions and Price of Covert Old Style Throat, Damper and Steel Smoke Chamber

Dimensions of Old Style Dampers, in section



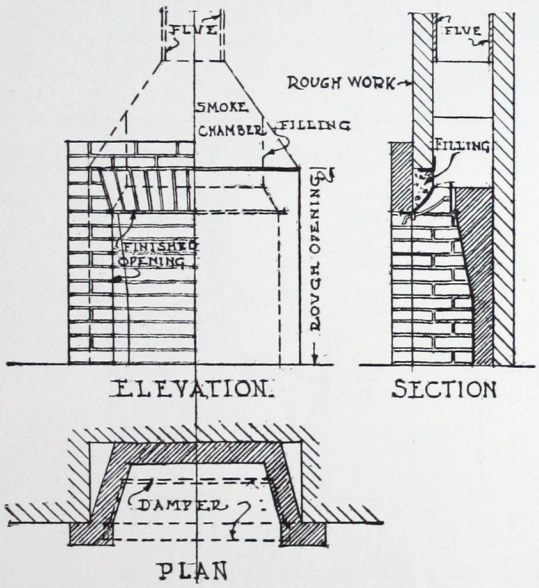
Series A Series B Series C Series F

Sections showing how Old Style Dampers are used



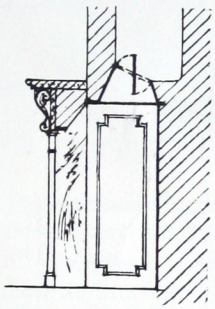
Series C | Series A | Series A (Set up) | Series B | Series F

Suggestions for Meeting Various Conditions



Fireplaces Built After Rough Construction Is Done

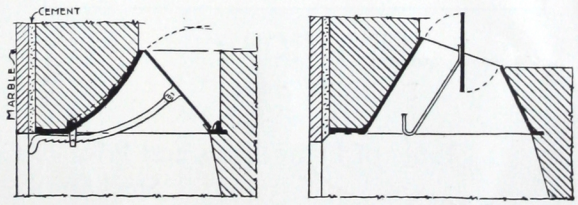
Build the rough opening with square jambs, allowing space for the finished lining. Omit the damper in rough construction and keep rough arch about eight inches higher than finished opening. When the finished facing and lining are built, rest the damper on the finished jambs. Steel Smoke Chamber can not be used in this case and smoke chamber must be carefully formed in the rough construction. If straight back is desired, use deeper old style damper.



Low French Mantels

These present rather difficult problems. The best treatment is to set the damper as far forward as possible in the rough work, and raised a few inches above the finished opening to avoid a broad level soffit.

This suggestion applies to any mantel having considerable projection beyond the line of the chimney breast.



Fireplaces with Marble or Other Thin Facings

Our suggestion is to build the damper into the rough brick work, setting the front flange flush with the face of the brick work.

If the Improved Damper is used, it must be set so that the bottom of the damper is level with the finished lintel, in order to allow the ratchet to operate.

If the Old Style Damper is used, it can be set one-half inch higher than finished opening.

Covert Rotary Face-Operating Throat and Damper

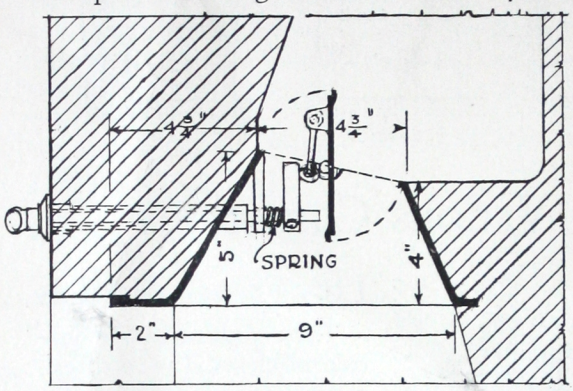
TO meet the preference of some builders and architects we have designed this face-operating rotary damper.

Avoiding the usual worm and gear, which become clogged by soot and are subject to rust and breakage, we have a simple crank movement by which a quarter turn of the lever handle opens or closes the damper.

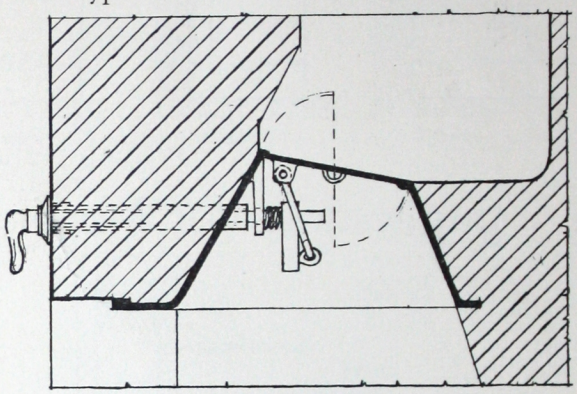
All parts are in sight from below, easily connected or taken down, and all connecting parts are of brass which does not rust.

The lever handle and circular flange showing on the face of the fireplace are of polished bronze. With each damper we send full instructions for setting.

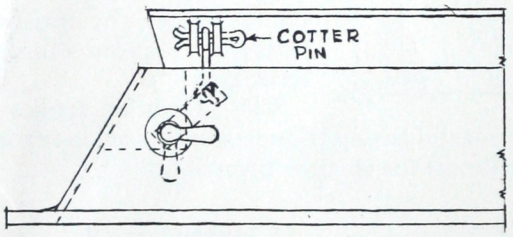
We believe this damper in simplicity, strength and efficiency to be superior to any other damper of its type.



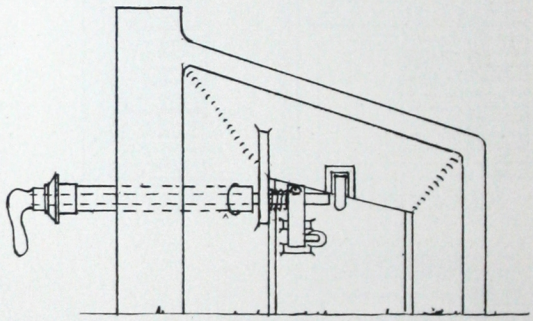
SECTION SHOWING PLATE OPEN



SECTION SHOWING PLATE CLOSED



ELEVATION
DAMPER OPEN

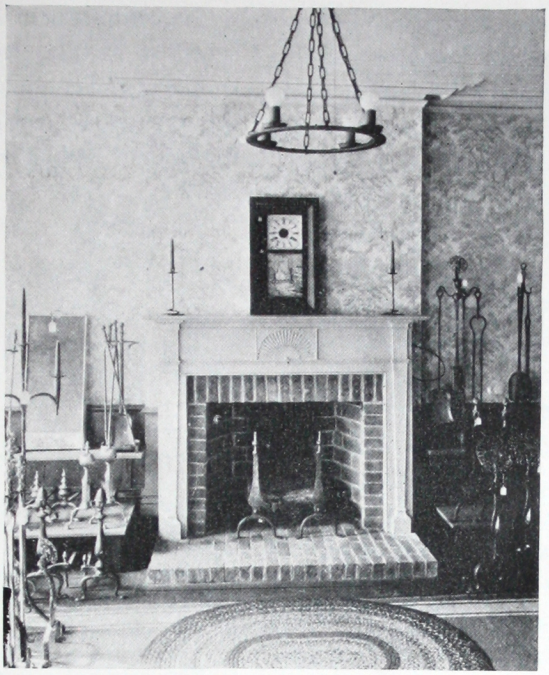


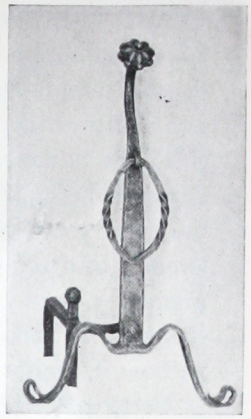
PLAN LOOKING UP

Table of Dimensions and Price of Covert Rotary Throat, Damper and Steel Smoke Chamber

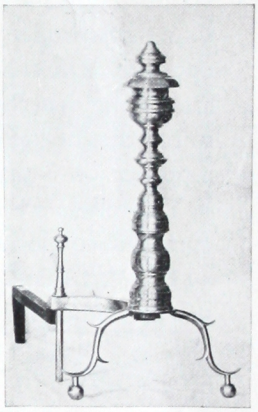
COVERT "ROTARY" THROAT AND DAMPER										STEEL SMOKE CHAMBER		
Damper Number	Front Width of Fireplace Inches	Base Opening of Throat not including Flanges Inches			Shipping Weight Pounds	Proper Flue Lining—Exterior Dimensions Inches	Equivalent Round Flue—Inside Diameter Inches	Code Word of Damper	Price of Damper	Shipping Weight Pounds	Code Word of Smoke Chamber	Price of Smoke Chamber
		Front	Rear	Depth								
624	24	24	18	10	25	8½ x 8½	8	Rhino	$7.20	12	Force	$4.75
630	30	30	24	10	30	8½ x 13	10	Rebus	8.40	15	Freak	
632	32	32	26	10	32	8½ x 13	10	Reign	8.70	20	Face	5.50
636	36	36	30	10	35	8½ x 13	10	Realm	9.60	25	Frond	
642	42	42	36	10	40	13 x 13	12	Realty	10.85	30	Fold	5.75
648	48	48	42	10	43	13 x 13	12	Rescue	11.85	35	Friend	6.00

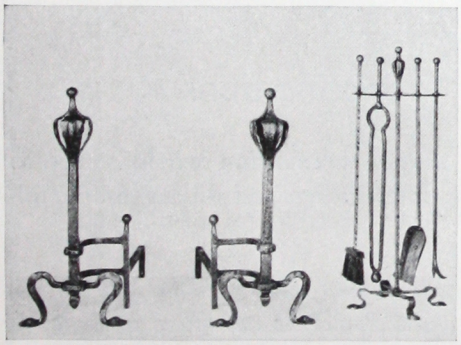
Fireplace Fittings of Iron and Brass

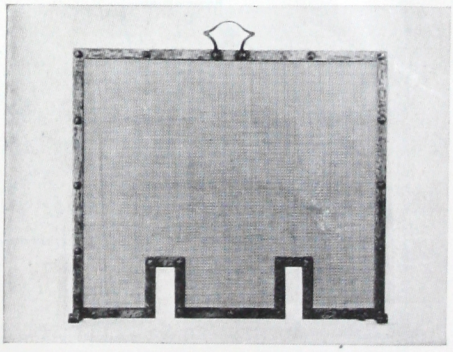


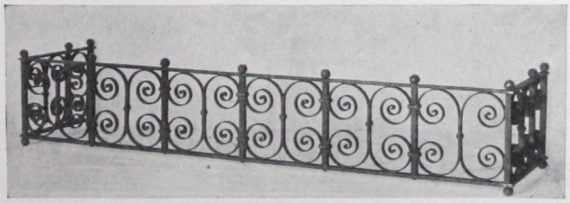


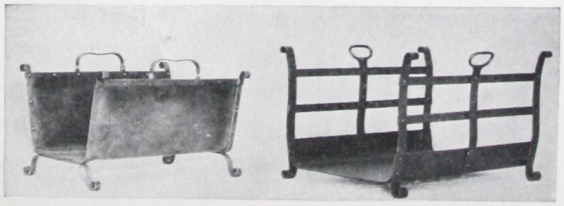
VIEW in our showrooms where we have an excellent line of early American and other models in wrought iron and brass. Andirons, Fire Sets, Spark Guards, Fire Screens, Sconces, Candle Sticks, Floor Lamps and Knockers. Write for our special catalogue.









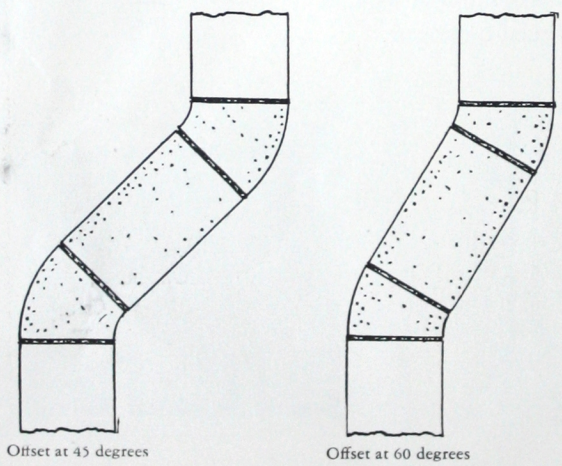


Covert Flue Offsets and Other Flue Fittings

THE flue offset or bend, which is our latest contribution to successful fireplace and flue construction, takes care of that troublesome problem—how to bend or offset terra cotta flues in a clean and workmanlike manner. It should be welcomed alike by architects and builders for it saves the cutting and chipping of the flue lining in an attempt to make a crude miter, and actually saves money by saving the masons valuable time. Furthermore it makes a good job possible, which, without it, cannot be obtained.

Heretofore when a flue offset was required the mason would chip off the brittle terra-cotta, using up much valuable time in the process, and producing a result similar to that shown in the illustrations opposite. Often he will spoil a length of pipe in attempting this, the value of which must be added to the cost of the time lost. By using our fittings a perfect job is secured without any loss of time.

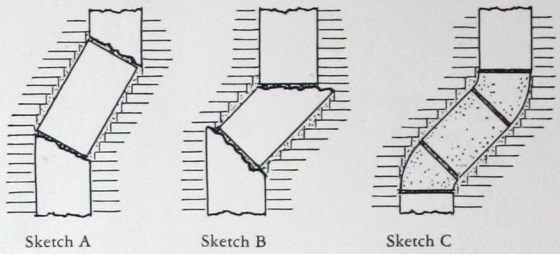
The offsets are made for the four sizes of terra cotta flue commonly used, namely: 8½″x13″, 13″ x13″, 13″x18″ and 18″x18″. We supply them to offset at either 45° or 60°.



Sketch showing offsets made with 45 degree and 60 degree offset fittings

Our fillers or spacing pieces also save the cutting down of a terra cotta flue lining to secure the required distance of the offset.

The converter is useful when round flues are specified, as this fitting sets upon the top of the smoke chamber and converts the rectangular opening to its equivalent round shape. These are made for 10″, 12″ and 15″ round.



Sketches A and B show flue offsets as made by the mason chipping the terra cotta flue in the usual manner—costly in time wasted and a poor, unsatisfactory job. Sketch C shows a clean cut job possible by the use of "offsets," the result being a clean frictionless passageway.

The reverser is useful when it is necessary to reverse the axis of an oblong flue.

These flue fittings are moulded of a mixture of Portland cement and asbestos and are crated when shipped by rail. The walls of the fittings are 1⅛″ thick.

Specifications

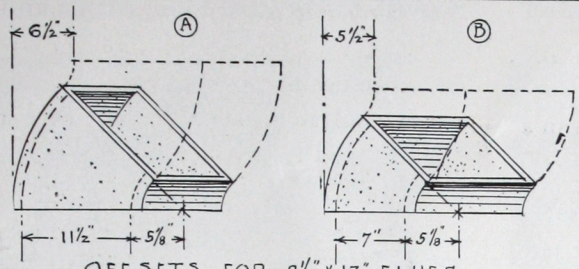
A very simple specification would suffice to cover these offset fittings and we suggest the following:

> *"All offsets in flues shall be made with the Covert cement flue offsets and fillers, as made by The H. W. Covert Company, 137 East 46th Street, New York City. These fittings shall be ordered in ample time to get them on the job before the flue construction is begun."*

In ordering offsets for oblong flues state whether the A or B offset is required.

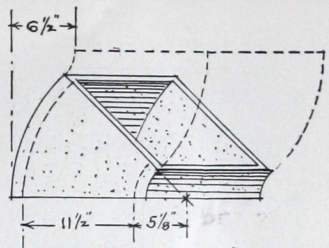
DETAILS OF COVERT FLUE OFFSETS AND OTHER FITTINGS

INSIDE DIMENSIONS MATCH STANDARD T. C. FLUE LINING

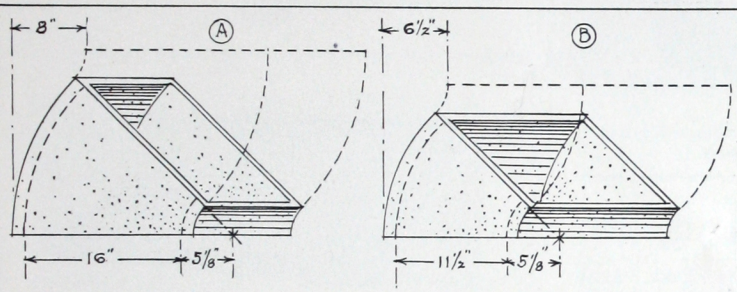


OFFSETS FOR 8½" X 13" FLUES
PRICE $3.00 EACH

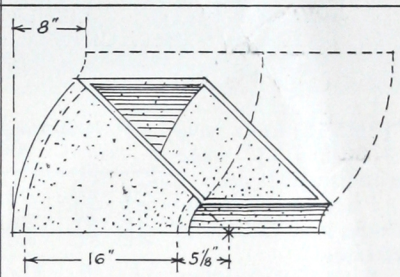
NOTE: "A" FOR FLUES WITH WIDE SURFACE PARALLEL WITH BREAST.
"B" FOR FLUES WITH NARROW SURFACE PARALLEL WITH BREAST.



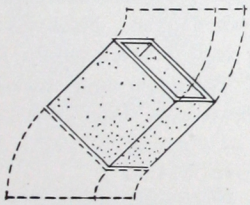
OFFSET FOR 13"X13" FLUE
PRICE $3.50 EACH.



OFFSETS FOR 13"X18" FLUES
SEE NOTE ABOVE.
PRICE $4.25 EACH



OFFSET FOR 18"X18" FLUE
PRICE $5.00 EACH.



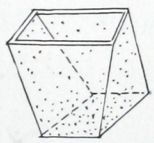
FILLER

(SAVES CUTTING T.C. FLUE LININGS)

SIZE OF FLUE	LENGTH		
	5"	10½"	16"
8½ x13"	1.50	1.75	2.00
13"x13"	2.00	2.50	3.00
13"x18"	2.50	3.00	3.50
18"x18"	3.00	3.50	4.50

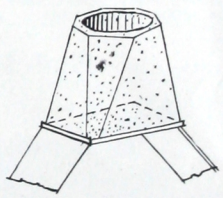
SPECIAL LENGTHS UNDER 16"
MADE TO ORDER

AT 45° ANGLE A 5" FILLER ADDS 4" TO THE OFFSET, 10½" FILLER ADDS 8" AND 16" FILLER ADDS 12". A LENGTH OF T.C LINING USED AS FILLER ADDS 17".
OFFSET CAN BE SLIGHTLY CHANGED BY HUMORING THE MORTAR JOINTS. TOTAL OFFSET EFFECTED BY USING A PAIR OF THE FITTINGS IS GIVEN IN FIGURES ABOVE



REVERSER

USED FOR REVERSING THE AXIS OF 8½" X 13" OR 13" X 18" FLUES.



CONVERTER

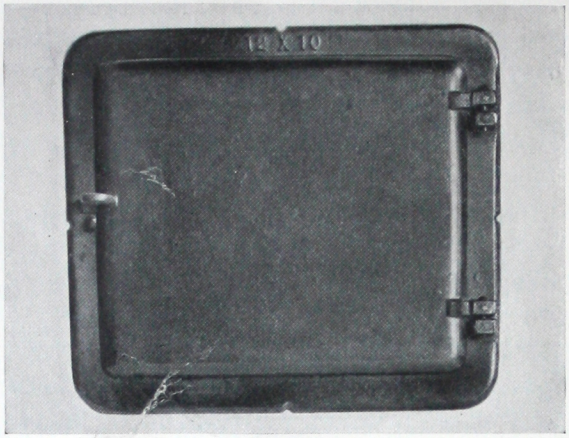
TO START ROUND FLUES ON. SETS ON TOP OF SMOKE CHAMBER AND CONVERTS RECTANGLE TO 10", 12" OR 15" ROUND.

PRICES FOR THESE FITTINGS ON APPLICATION.

IN ORDERING FOR OBLONG FLUES STATE WHETHER THE A OR B FITTING IS REQUIRED. FITTINGS OF 30° CAN BE FURNISHED IF IT IS DESIRED TO OFFSET THE FLUE AT A 60° ANGLE. THESE FITTINGS SAVE THE COST OF T·C·FLUE LININGS SPOILED, PLUS MASON'S TIME CUTTING AND CHIPPING WHEN OFFSETS ARE MADE IN THE ORDINARY CRUDE WAY.

Other Covert Specialties

Cast-Iron Clean-Out Doors with Anchors



THESE doors have frames $1\frac{3}{4}$″ wide with flanges 1″ deep.

Price quoted includes iron anchors in all cases.

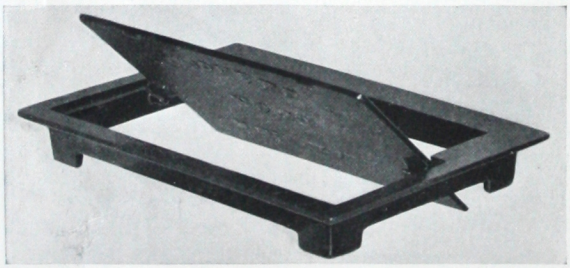
Special prices will be quoted on sizes other than those listed below, if desired.

NOTE.—The two larger sizes of the doors listed above are made with very heavy frames, brass hinge pins and drop latches.

Table showing sizes and prices of doors

Width of Opening	Height of Opening	Brick Opening inches	Code Word	Price
8″	8″	$8\frac{1}{4}$ x $8\frac{1}{8}$	Deck	$1.60
12″	10″	$12\frac{1}{4}$x$10\frac{1}{8}$	Deer	2.00
12″	12″	$12\frac{1}{4}$x$12\frac{1}{8}$	Disc	2.75
16″	12″	$16\frac{3}{4}$x14	Deep	3.50
16″	16″	$16\frac{3}{4}$x18	Dame	5.00
20″	16″	$20\frac{3}{4}$x$17\frac{3}{4}$	Dial	6.00
20″	21″	$20\frac{3}{4}$x23	Dole	8.50
24″	24″	25 x25	Dark	14.00
21″	32″	22 x33	Dean	16.00

Flush Hearth Dump

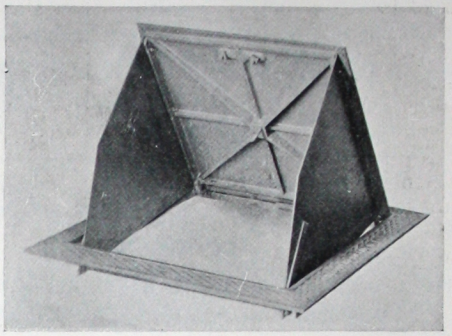


The Covert Flush Hearth Dump has a substantial frame, with flanges about one inch deep in which is hung a tight-fitting flush cover plate, overweighted on one side so that it will not dump unless pushed down with a poker.

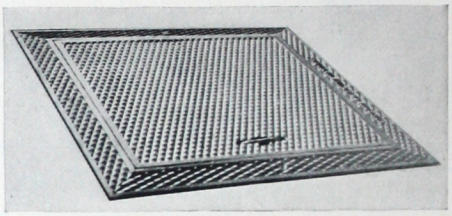
Table of Hearth Openings and Prices

Hearth Dump Number	Hearth Opening	Code Word	Price
No. 20	6″x 9″	Delta	$ .80
No. 30	6″x15″	Dream	1.50

Covert Safety Coal Hole Frame and Cover



Open



Closed

Designed in accordance with the requirements of Bureau of Highways, New York City.

A heavy cast-iron frame and cover. Steel sheets protect the sides of the opening when open. Flush non-slip cover and frame, and lifting ring. Pivoted support holds the cover open when in use. An eye on the under side of cover to secure a chain for fastenings. Four bolts anchor frame into concrete. Size of opening 20″x20″. Price $22.00. With extra heavy cover, $24.00.

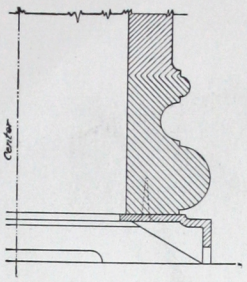
Covert Round Flush Coal Hole Frame and Cover

A heavy cast-iron frame and cover, ribbed on the under side. An eye to secure chain. 16″ opening, $7.00, 20″ opening, $9.50, 24″ opening, $14.00.

Iron Plinths for Porch Columns

WOOD columns due to warping of the floor boards and opening of the joints soon decay at the base, allowing water to enter and keep the base damp. This can be averted by using our Iron Plinths which allow the water to run off the floor without wetting base of the column, and also provide thorough ventilation of the inside column. They should be specified for all good work.

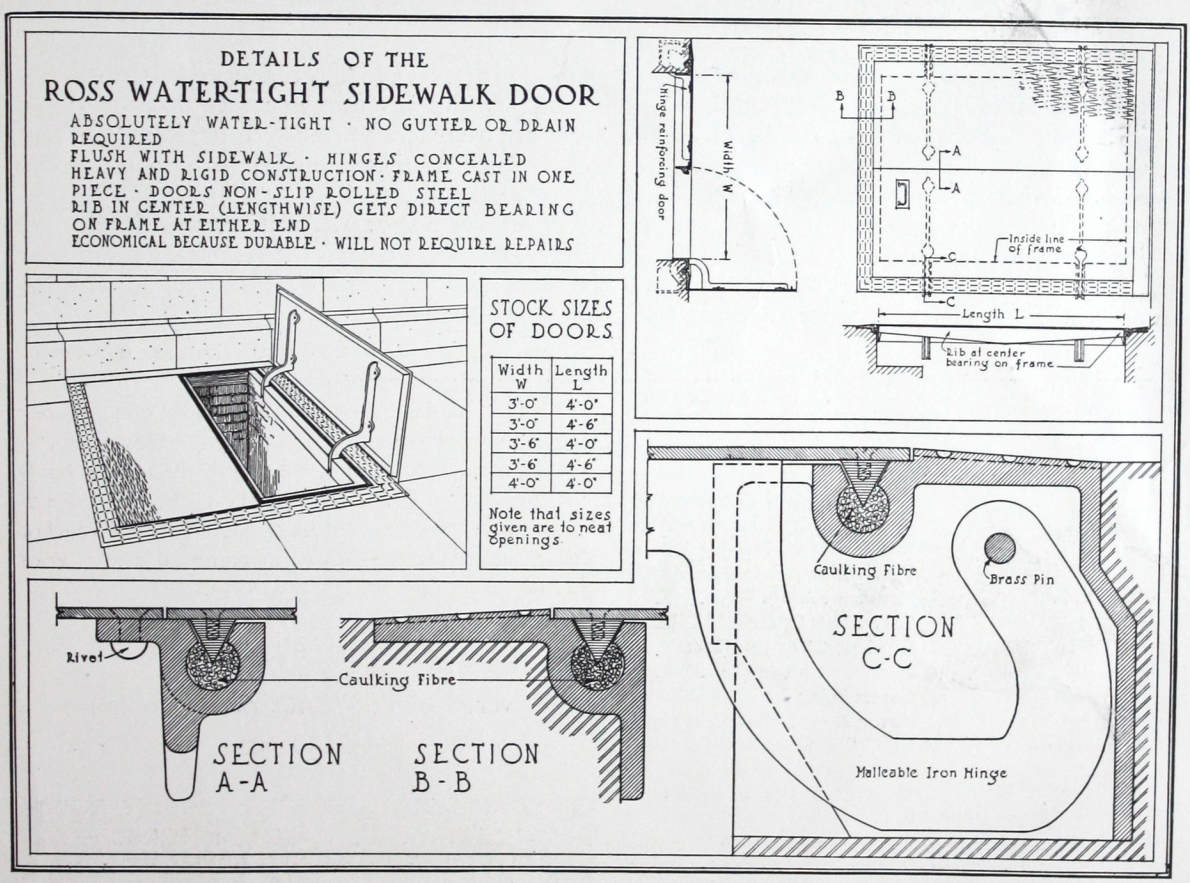
The life of the column will be increased tenfold by the use of the plinths. Provision is made for securing column to plinth and plinth to floor, by screws. The plinth is screwed to the wood base of the column before the column is set up.



Cross section showing Plinth in place

INCHES	PRICES
8 x 8 x 1⅞	$1.75
9 x 9 x 1⅞	1.95
10 x 10 x 2	2.10
11 x 11 x 2⅛	2.75
12 x 12 x 2⅛	3.50
13 x 13 x 2⅛	3.80
14 x 14 x 2¼	4.00
15 x 15 x 2¼	4.50
16 x 16 x 2½	5.00
17 x 17 x 2⅝	5.50
18 x 18 x 2⅝	6.00
20 x 20 x 2¾	8.00
22 x 22 x 3	11.00
24 x 24 x 3⅛	12.00

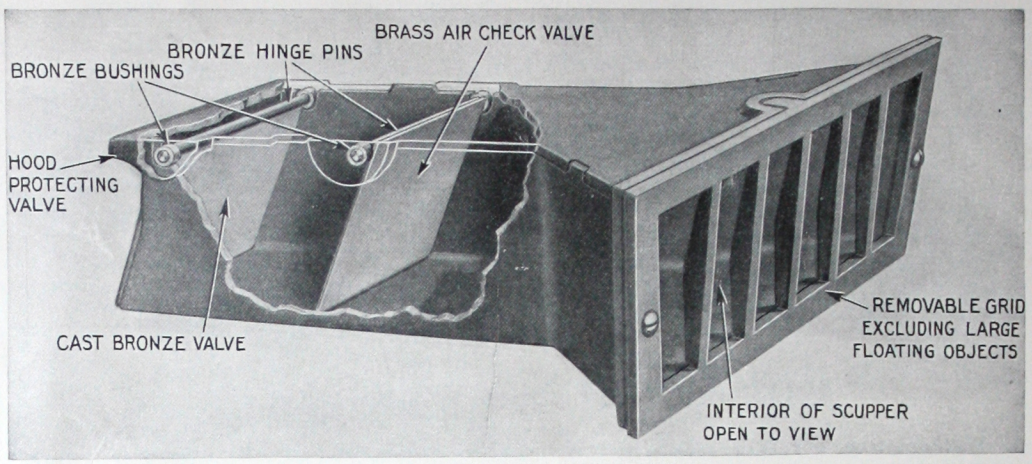
Ross-Covert Sidewalk Door


DETAILS OF THE
ROSS WATER-TIGHT SIDEWALK DOOR
ABSOLUTELY WATER-TIGHT · NO GUTTER OR DRAIN REQUIRED
FLUSH WITH SIDEWALK · HINGES CONCEALED
HEAVY AND RIGID CONSTRUCTION · FRAME CAST IN ONE PIECE · DOORS NON-SLIP ROLLED STEEL
RIB IN CENTER (LENGTHWISE) GETS DIRECT BEARING ON FRAME AT EITHER END
ECONOMICAL BECAUSE DURABLE · WILL NOT REQUIRE REPAIRS
STOCK SIZES OF DOORS
Width W
Length L
3'-0" 4'-0"
3'-0" 4'-6"
3'-6" 4'-0"
3'-6" 4'-6"
4'-0" 4'-0"
Note that sizes given are to neat openings
Hinge reinforcing door
Width W
Inside line of frame
Length L
Rib at center bearing on frame
Caulking Fibre
Brass Pin
SECTION C-C
Malleable Iron Hinge
Rivet
Caulking Fibre
SECTION A-A
SECTION B-B

The Ross-Covert door is water-tight, requiring no gutters or drains. Sets flush with the sidewalk, with hinges concealed. The frame is cast in one piece of best gray iron, the top flange made with a slight pitch and grooved to carry off water. Pockets for the hinges are cast in the frame. The doors are of rolled steel, non-slip surface, stiffly reinforced by the heavy malleable iron hinge straps, and through the center by a heavy cast iron bar bearing directly on the frame at either end.

We have prepared a special Architectural leaflet giving a full report of an investigating committee of Architects and Engineers and including full description of details of construction, specifications and prices. We shall be glad to send this report on request.

Wind-proof Hooded Scupper



SCUPPERS are placed in the exterior walls of factories, mills, warehouses, loft buildings providing a quick escape for water through sprinkler heads or fire hose, averting water damage to merchandise stored on floors below. Our Hooded Wind-proof Scupper is simple in design, efficient in operation and dependable at all times. One of its important features is that its outer valve is cast bronze and inner air check valve of brass, both hung on brass hinge pins and set in brass bushings. This provides absolute assurance that the valves will not become inoperative through rust or other corrosion. Architects should be sure to specify bronze valves.

We have a special Architectural leaflet on Scuppers, giving complete engineering details and Underwriters regulations which we shall be glad to send on request.

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The H. W. Covert Company

Specialties for the Fireplace

137 East 46th Street New York

Carr & Columbia, Inc., New York

The H. W. Covert Company

Specialties for the Fireplace

137 EAST 46TH STREET NEW YORK